Three of four of the natives followed up the hill, carrying the coconut and yams for us. When they got to the top they begged us for some red paint, so we gave them a half-full tobacco tin, and they returned to the singsing. The drumming and singing continued all afternoon and at least as long as we were awake that evening. It was quite effective while we were lying in bed listening to it.

October 16,1936

Yesterday Wisep went to Yambon (a Sepik river village) and returned with three ducks to supply a few eggs for us. He also brought back his wife and child. The wife has spent some time at a mission somewhere, speaks pidgin and wears European clothes. She seems to have quite alot of natural dignity.

We worked on language both yesterday and today, correcting and revising. We have a workable set of phonemes which are by no means final, but which seem to coincide with the evidence that we have. For vowels we have found i, e, é, o, u and ë . Consonants b, d, g, (lenis and unaspirated) m, n, v (bilabial) s, š , y, j, l and r. The unvoiced complements of some of these are found in whispered syllables; quite a few of these syllables are found in the final position. The general structure of the language seems to be cvcvcvcv. Length and stress seem to vary together. We have recorded the names of the various parts of the body, and quite a few everyday objects; a few of the more common verbs and some of their variant forms. The word order seems to be noun-adjective-verb. There are singular, plural, and dual pronomial forms which vary when used subjectively or objectively. Subject precedes object. Ha is the imperative particle, sana expresses negation. We have not been able to make much sense out of tenses yet.

Yesterday the houseboys dug a garden and we planted some sweetcorn, watermelon, beets and lettuce. Let's hope it comes up.

Appendix 1 GLOSSARY OF NATIVE TERMS

Key to vocabulary

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Vowels

ɨ = u in but (ɨ =ʌ)

@ = a in bat (@ =æ)

a = a in father

o = o in rote

e = a in mate

u = u in rule

i = ee in meet

Consonants

f and b are bilabial

mb and nd are nasalized consonants

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Section II
VOCABULARY

afakɨ	now, today	afo kwasɨ mbɨbɨ	hair on the arms
afɨ kafɨ	soon, presently		
[601] afɨ yakɨ	father's older brother	afokwɨ	father or paternal uncle. The term refers to efi, awut, and afe yakɨ If one is asked who his afokwɨ is, he will answer with the name of his efi. It is also used as andɨ afokw, meaning "I am of the older generation".
afiyangwat	variety of taro		
afo	a generic term for birds, butterflies, and bats		
afo fɨbyɨ	small bat		
afojokwo	variety of banana		
afo jokwɨ	fowl	afokwɨ	old man
afo kimbi	large bat, "flying fox"	afo ma	cockatoo
		afoma	white
afo kiyɨ	cicada	afo mbeyɨ	birds' eggs
afo kwasɨ	large fruit bat	afo ndowandɨ	gouria pigeon